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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/506,709	09/07/2004	Tomoyuki Shudo	450100-04898	3574

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EXAMINER
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SMITH, JEFFREY S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/09/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/506,709

Applicant(s)

SHUDO ET AL.

Examiner

Jeffrey S. Smith

Art Unit

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8-11 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The amendment filed September 25, 2007 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: "a display unit for concurrently displaying a plurality of images derived from said edit material information read from said inserted semiconductor memories" and "an edit processing unit that is controlled by the control unit to edit the displayed images, one at a time, and to output resultant edited information" are new matter.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention: "a display unit for concurrently displaying a plurality of images derived from said edit material information read from said inserted semiconductor memories" and "an edit processing unit that is controlled by the control

unit to edit the displayed images, one at a time, and to output resultant edited information" are new matter.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3 and 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 7,025,274 issued to Solomon et al. ("Solomon") in view of U.S. Patent Number 7,050,190 issued to Yamazaki et al. ("Yamazaki") and further in view of Japan Application Number 11-296856 by Sadayoshi ("Sadayoshi").

Solomon discloses a semiconductor memory insertion unit into which semiconductor memory, which has recorded therein the edit material information and/or the resultant edited information, is removably inserted (see figure 2d, the component receptacle 98 may support a memory card, such as a flash memory or other desired memory. The flash memory card of Solomon is capable of storing digital pictures and the laptop is capable of reading the digital pictures from the flash memory, editing the pictures, and storing the edited pictures in the flash memory. This is especially true in light of the picture editing software disclosed by Yamazaki and Sadayoshi as discussed below); a display unit for concurrently displaying a plurality of images (display 22 is for concurrently displaying a plurality of images); a control unit for controlling the

Art Unit: 2624

processing of writing/reading information to/from the semiconductor memories inserted into the plural semiconductor memory insertion unit, and for controlling the processing of editing the edit material information, and for controlling the processing of displaying a plurality of images on the display unit (the laptop of Solomon has an input/output interface to control reading and writing information from and to the flash memory, to control the images on the display, to control the editing information received from the input devices, and to display a plurality of images on the display unit); and an edit processing unit that is controlled by the control unit to edit the edit material information to output resultant edited information (the laptop has a processor to edit material information).

Yamazaki discloses a plurality of semiconductor memory insertion units into which a plurality of semiconductor memories, which have recorded therein the edit material information and/or the resultant edited information, are removably inserted and interface units for reading edit material information from the semiconductor memories inserted into said semiconductor memory insertion units (see figure 1D, memory slots 7 are created on the top-surface side of the information-processing apparatus 1. The information-processing apparatus 1 is capable of recording and playing back various kinds of data into and from a memory card 70. The types of data include computer data, music data, audio data, moving-picture data, still-picture data and control data).

Yamazaki discloses a display unit for concurrently displaying a plurality of images (The display unit 2 is used for displaying various kinds of information such as pictures,

data in the form of pictures and characters, and a guide message giving an instruction for carrying out edit operations).

Yamazaki discloses a control unit for controlling the processing of writing/reading information to/from the semiconductor memories inserted into the plural semiconductor memory insertion units, and for controlling the processing of editing the edit material information, and for controlling the processing of displaying a plurality of images on the display (see figure 19, the control IC 80 employed in the memory card 70 comprises blocks including a flash memory controller 80a that transfers data between the flash memory and the page buffer 80c).

Yamazaki discloses an edit processing unit that is controlled by the control unit to edit the edit material information to output resultant edited information (By execution of predetermined application programs, the CPU 22 is capable of editing data of an image-sensed picture and recording the data into the memory card 70).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to replace the single semiconductor memory slot of Solomon with the plural semiconductor memory slots of Yamazaki because it "is needless to say that the number of memory slots ... can be 1 or 3 or greater" as taught by Yamazaki.

Sadayoshi in figure 1 discloses a plurality of memory insertion units 5 into which a plurality of memories, which have recorded therein the edit material information and/or the resultant edited information, are removably inserted, interface units (not shown but which are inherently necessary to perform the reading) for reading said edit material information from the memories inserted into the memory insertion units, a display unit 6

Art Unit: 2624

for concurrently displaying a plurality of images derived from said edit material information read from said inserted memories, a control unit 3 for controlling the processing of writing/reading information to/from the memories inserted into the plural memory insertion units, and for controlling the processing of editing the edit material information read by said interface units, and for controlling the processing of displaying said plurality of images on the display unit, and an edit processing unit that is controlled by the control unit to edit the displayed images, one at a time, and to output resultant edited information (see for example the title).

One of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, would be able to modify the editing device of Solomon and Yamazaki to display multiple images and to edit the multiple images one at a time as taught by Sadayoshi. In this case, the particular technique of displaying multiple images on a display to edit the multiple images one at a time is recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art as taught by Sadayoshi. Applying this technique to the electronic device of Solomon and Yamazaki would predictably result in a plurality of images that are displayed and edited one at a time.

For claim 2, Solomon discloses a main body of portable dimensions, and a cover that is so supported as to open and close freely in relation to the main body, and has its one surface facing the main body made to be of substantially the same shape as that of the main surface of the main body, wherein the display unit is arranged on the surface of the cover facing the main body (see figures 7 and 8, the display screen assembly 22 faces the user input section 200 for simultaneous use of both the tablet computing

device 12 and the keyboard 14, and the mounting bar 182 is hingedly coupled to the rotatable disk structure 192, such that the tablet computing device is pivotal between an upright orientation and a parallel orientation relative to the keyboard 14).

For claim 3, Yamazaki discloses that at least some of the semiconductor memories inserted into the plural semiconductor memory insertion units have stored therein the edit material information (the types of data stored in a memory card 70 includes moving picture data, still picture data and control data), and the control unit reads out the edit material information from at least some of the semiconductor memories to make the edit processing unit edit the edit material information (the memory slots 7 are created for memory cards 70, allowing the memory cards 70 to be mounted on the information processing apparatus1. The CPU 22 is capable of making an access to any one of the memory cards 70 through a memory card interface 28 in write and read operations), and controls the processing of writing resultant edited information to at least one of the semiconductor memories inserted into the plural semiconductor memory insertion units (the CPU 22 is capable of editing data of a picture and recording the data into the memory card 70).

For claim 6, Solomon in figure 17 discloses a shaft portion 278 whose axis is parallel with respective one sides of the main body 30 and the cover 28 is arranged on extension portions 274 extending from the respective corresponding one sides of the main body and the cover, and the main body and the cover are pivotably coupled by the shaft portion.



For claim 7, which is interpreted as depending from claim 6 to avoid antecedent basis problems as discussed above in the objection to claim 7, Solomon discloses the shaft portion 278 has shaft-end operation portions that protrude from the shaft portion along its axis direction (the hinges on either side of shaft 278 are shaft end operation portions that operate to move the cover 28).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Solomon, Yamazaki and Sadayoshi as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,636,197 issued to Goldenberg et al. ("Goldenberg").

For claim 4 Goldenberg discloses an operation unit which can move in parallel with a direction along which a plurality of images are displayed on the display unit when the cover is opened, and a semiconductor memory having written therein edit material information, which is to be edited by the edit processing unit, is selected when the operation unit moves in parallel (see figure 1, the operation unit can move in parallel as shown by arrows 32, with a direction along which a plurality of images are displayed on the display unit as shown by letters 34 in the display unit, such as c, g, k, and o. The operation unit of Goldenberg can be used as an input device to control the reading and writing of the semiconductor memories 70 of Solomon and Yamazaki).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the operation unit of Goldenberg with the portable devices of Solomon, Yamazaki and Sadayoshi for the benefit of allowing easier selection of displayed items as taught by Goldenberg in the abstract.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Solomon, Yamazaki and Sadayoshi as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Japanese publication number 10-199124 published July 31, 1998 by Nakamura Yoshiyuki ("Yoshiyuki").

Yoshiyuki discloses the operation unit has a ring-shaped portion that is rotated to be operated, and a direction indicating unit that is arranged inside the ring-shaped portion and indicates linear directions (the rotation operating means 21 functions as both a jog dial and a shuttle ring. A direction indication operating means 22 is provided in the inside. Thereby, the rotation operating means and the direction indication operating means are constituted integrally).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the input device of Yoshiyuki with the portable devices of Solomon, Yamazaki and Sadayoshi in order to prevent enlarging a device and to improve operability by constituting integrally a rotation operating means and a direction indication operating means as taught by Yoshiyuki.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent Number 6,134,103 issued to Ghanna discloses a shaft portion with shaft end operation portions as shown in figure 6.

U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0186530 discloses a main body of portable dimensions, and a cover that is so supported as to open and close freely in relation to the main body, and has its one surface facing the main body made to be of substantially the same shape as that of the main surface of the main body, wherein the display unit is arranged on the surface of the cover facing the main body.

U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0058217 discloses an operation unit that is rotated to be operated and a direction indicating unit that indicates linear directions.

U.S. Patent Number 6,903,662 discloses an operation unit that is rotated to be operated and can move in parallel with the direction of the images as shown in fig. 3.

Logitech spacemouse classic product overview discloses an operation unit that is rotated, can move in a parallel direction, and can indicate linear directions.

U.S. Patent Number 7,024,035 issued to Enomoto discloses a plurality of images that are displayed and edited one at a time.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

Art Unit: 2624

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey S. Smith whose telephone number is 571 270-1235. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jingge Wu can be reached on 571 272-7429. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JSS  
October 1, 2007



SAMIR AHMED  
PRIMARY EXAMINER